REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,539.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the WEEKLY is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. AVERS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20	,, Negapatam	May 3
,, Carwar	21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopanlpore	9
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Tuticorin	27		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

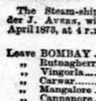
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The s s INDIA, 1,039 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	May 2
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	22	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat	11
,, Kuweit	24	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch Steamers for Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 850 Tons, 126 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,996 Register, Captain W. SCHOLEY, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and a Supply of Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE fine new full-powered s.s. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, Captain E. G. BULKELEY, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	28	22	8	Including Wines. Without Food.
Port Said	33	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment per Genoa)	57	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 14th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,712 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,883 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. DENDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th inst.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 957 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For farther particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	630 H.P., on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,, on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 ,,	450 ,, on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Cases Eau de Cologne, 1 case muslin dress, 3 cases sarries, 1 case assorted cuprs, an invoice of 8 locale oil paints of different colour, 1 case pins, 40 dozen best pale ale, a few dozen of ginger ale.

On account and risk of the concerned—

200 Boxes Table Candles.

On account and risk of Bora Adamally Akberally :—

8 Cases Soap, 1 case assorted Toys, 1 Case Slate Pencils.

On account and risk of the Indentor Surullaly Budvodeen, ex Steamer Crossby.

S B—No. 36-75—40 Cases each, 50 Reams White French Foolscap Paper.

1 Case Palanquin, Couch, and Carriages, single and double rich Carpets, large and small.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.—

5 Cases Silk Border Dhootics.
5 Bales Grey Longcloths.
5 Do. Grey Shirtings.
8 Cases Coloured Prints.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOK-BINDING MACHINES AND MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Oak Lane, No. 2, the Book-binding Articles and Machines, such as paper and millboard cutting machines, standing press with pressing board, paper cutting presses with iron and wooden screws and pin, ploughs with knives, working tables, stools, bench, cupboard, writing desk, guilding materials, iron stoves, knives, scissors, hammers, compasses, brushes, calf skins and leathers, coloured white and marble papers, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF LAND AND HILLY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. and D. F. Cama and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following lots of Land and Hilly Ground at Sewree, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th day of April instant :—

LOT NO. 1.—A piece of batty ground, situate at Bamnole Coliin, near Sewree, containing 2,260 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A piece of batty ground, situate at Sewree, containing 809 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—Two pieces of ground, situate at Sewree, together containing about 3,477 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A piece of ground, situate at Bamnole Coltin, near Sewree, containing 312 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—A piece of hilly ground at Sewree, 1,444 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A piece of hilly ground at Sewree, called Rambeechee Bhat, containing 4,125 square yards.

LOT NO. 7.—A piece of hilly ground at Sewree, called Tamrence Bhat, containing 8,515 square yards.

LOT NO. 8.—A piece of ground situate at Sewree, containing batty fields and hilly grounds in 14 separate pieces, containing in all 8,570 square yards.

SALE OF PAINT AND OIL.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of whom it may concern—

100 cwts. fine white lead in oil in 28 lb. kegs.	
20 ,, ,, red paint in oil in 28 ,,	
5 ,, ,, picked pumee stone in 1 cwt. casks.	
100 kegs red lead, each, 1 lb. net.	
100 drums each 5 imperial gallons finest refined colza oil.	
45 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, genuine neatsfoot oil.	

PAIR OF MAGNIFICENT WALERS.

(The Property of a Military Officer leaving Bombay.)

FOR SALE, the two well-known Bay Walers, CHARLES EDWARD and PRETENDER, 15 hands each, and 7 years old. These are incomparably well-matched, very showy, and perfectly docile, are driven with perfect ease in a light four-wheeled dogcart by a lady. Both are thoroughly broken-in chargers, and both carry a Lady. Can be seen at any given time at one hour's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1873.

F. BRADY AND CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON ROOF OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Enmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering, the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SNAIL BRAND was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

DO NOT FORGET THE CELEBRATED

FIVE ACT COMEDY

OF

LONDON ASSURANCE,

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS BY

THE GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

NEW SCENERY.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

MRS. BENNEE,

AS LADY GAY SPANKER.

BOX PLAN AND TICKETS AT MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT,

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.,

OF CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, & SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY,

TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous Constituents and the Public generally for the large share of Patronage with which they have been honoured since the opening of their Branch in this City.

With a view of continuing to merit these favours, and owing to their present place being entirely unsuitable to their business they have taken the more desirable Premises situated at the corner of Dean Lane and Hummum Street, to which place they will remove on the 1st of May next.

In the meantime, pending the alterations and decorations, they will continue their business in Meadow Street.

Messrs. HAMILTON & Co., being manufacturing Jewellers, can guarantee their recherché stock as being the best and most moderately priced obtainable.

PATRONAGE IS ALONE THE TEST,

and Messrs. H. & Co. hope to receive the same amount in this Presidency as they have always had in the other Presidencies of India.

HAMILTON & Co.,
In Ordinary.

Meadow Street, 7th April 1873.

NOTICE.—The AUCTION SALE of the HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY of ALFRED KING, Esq., BRIGHTON VILLA, Victoria Cross Road, opposite "Sans Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, will be held TO-DAY, at noon.

8th April 1873.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 8TH to 22ND INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

SALE by AUCTION on the ELPHINSTONE and MALET BUNDERS on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, of a number of BALLAST WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRAB WINCHES, ANVILS, BELLOWS, SAWS, BOLTS and NUTS, three old IRON BARGES, and a quantity of CAST and WROUGHT IRON.

For particulars apply to

F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.

Government Reclamation Works, Bombay, 7th April 1873.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—During the absence of the Undersigned, Mr. COURTENAY TYE is AUTHORISED to CONDUCT the BUSINESS of this BRANCH of the BANK.

E. HEWETT, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—TENDERS in writing are requested, for the CARRIAGE of about 2,421 Tons of GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES, from the Arsenal Storeyard near the Boree Bunder Railway Station to near the Arthur Crawford Market, and for weighing and re-stacking the same.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received after the 9th instant.

W. R. BROOKE,
Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

Bombay, 5th April 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Right of GRAZING CATTLE, and CUTTING GRASS from several plots of Government ground, in the Island of Bombay, during the MONSOON ; the privilege of GATHERING FRUITS from different TREES on Government ground at Parell and CULTIVATING the same land ; and the RIGHT of FISHING in the GOVERNMENT QUARRY HOLES will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on 18th April 1873, at 1 P.M.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the Office.

W. R. PRATT,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th April 1873.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT and CONSERVATOR of the PORT has received intimation from the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay Defences, that at 4 P.M. THIS DAY there will be PRACTICE carried on from the Battery on Middle Ground.

NOTICE is hereby given to the COMMANDERS of the MERCANTILE FLEET in PORT, OWNERS, and NACODAHS of NATIVE CRAFT, that it will be dangerous to Cross or Anchor near the line of Fire or to Eastward of Middle Ground Battery, between CARANJAH and THULL, from 4 P.M. THIS DAY till the termination of the PRACTICE.

W. L. SEARLE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Bombay, 8th April 1873.

FRITH'S NEW SERIES of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, Rs. 15 per Dozen, EMBRACING THE PRINCIPAL Cities, Buildings, and Views Throughout India.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, on moderate terms, FOUR Brunton's Patent COTTON PRESSES, with Engines, &c., complete. Tracing can be seen, and particulars learned, on application at our Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOR WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a respectable EUROPEAN, who has held good appointments and can give good references. No objection to proceed to any part of India. Address "E.R.G.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that the CLUB ROOM, in RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, adjoining the Currency Office, is NOW OPEN.

4th April 1873.

SMALL COAL FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for BRICK and LIME BURNING or SMITHS' and ENGINE FIRES. Apply to the AGENT of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadawarra.

4th April 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, "Lall Baugh" (Parell), on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for the period ending 31st March 1874.

Persons desirous of Tendering for such Contract can obtain Forms of Schedule and all particulars on application at this Office.

W. E. MACLEOD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VINAY,
CHRIS. DE GUIGNE, } Acting Managers.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
HERBERT COPE, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 2⅝ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

Just Published.

COSMOGRAPHY.

PRICE—RE. 1.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,

(AUTHOR OF CATTLE FOOD ADULTERATIONS, &c.)

ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MR. THOMAS D. LANDON, OF THE FIRM OF

LANDON & Co.,

MILITARY CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

7, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON,

BEGS to notify to his numerous CUSTOMERS in INDIA, that he has arrived in BOMBAY for business purposes, and respectfully solicits Orders for UNIFORM, PLAIN CLOTHING, and HOSIERY. All Orders sent to him by this favourable opportunity would be most carefully and promptly executed.

Address, MR. LANDON,
Care of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

N. B.—MR. Landon's visit will extend to the 1st May.

PARCELS UNDER 30 lbs. in weight can now be sent by the NEW PARCEL POST at the cheap rate of 1s. 4d. per lb. to any Post Town in India.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

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(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, ILANG-ILANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the HAIR. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the TEETH. PROTECTEUR, to supersede Hair Dye. FANCY ARTICLES.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21's. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 60s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and renders it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENTS.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 7TH APRIL 1873.

STERLING EXCHANGE has altered very slightly, the transactions closing by the Mail having been of a limited amount; but the tendency is in favour of sellers, both for ready bills and for forward delivery.

Government Paper is still in demand and firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 13/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 21/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 11½d. 1s. 11 13/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand 100

On China Houses Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. 104½
Four per cent. 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... .. 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872. 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franee Pieces 221½
Bar Silver 10⅞
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... 16-13-6 to 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Mail day—little doing. Rates by Canal Steamers to Liverpool are weak at £2-17-6. By sail we quote £2-12-6. The big steamer "Leith," 1778 tons, is reported from Calcutta as chartered, Calcutta to Bombay, Rs. 17, and Bombay to Liverpool at £2-17-6 May loading.

London — Cotton ... } No ship's.
Cases ... }
Seeds ... }
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.nl
Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl.
Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Coir bills ..... £0 12s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ... Cotton ... } £2 17s. 6d.
Coffee ... }
Overland Steamers—
Ven'ce £3
Trieste ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool £3
Havre ..... £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 8 per bale.
Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... s.s. Rs. 19 p. ton.; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

As usual on Mail days, a very small business has been done yesterday, and prices have undergone no change whatever. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

300 pieces Grey Dhoties 45 in. 10 yds. at Rs. 1 12 0
1,000 doz. Coloured Handkerchiefs at ,, 1 14

COTTON.

The Market closed quiet without change in prices. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready) ..... at Rs. 210 to Rs. 212
,, Akote ,, ... at ,, 218 to ,, 220
,, Broach M. G. ,, ... at ,, 244 to ,, 246
,, Hinguughaut ,, ... at ,, 238 to ,, 242
,, Dhollera (May delivery) ..... at ,, 212 to ,, 214

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

100 candies New Bhowanugger Ready ...at Rs. 218½
150 ,, ,, Broach M. G., W. S. ,, ... at ,, 239-41
50 ,, ,, Veerumgaum ,, ... at ,, 208
30 ,, ,, Cutch ,, ... at ,, 207
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 204
10 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 206

YARNS.

3,000 ,, Water No. 30's ..... at 11¾ as. per lb.
3,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's ..... at 24½ ,,
3,000 ,, ,, No. 40's ..... at 24 13/16 ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Shares and Government Paper firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	740
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	231½
.....	£20	109-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	18 1/0	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,455
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,275
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	980
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,335
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,145
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,015
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	3,025
600	2,500	2,400	240p.s	Royal	2,010
90	1,000	all	...	J Soondercdas Spinning ...	1,160

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	2,150
200	2,500	1,100	150p.s	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	820
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	6 900
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,675
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	400
100	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,150
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	2,950
350	3,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	715
300	1,000	all	200 ps	Frencl Press Co	725
2	6,000	4,000	228 ps	Hydr.ulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,465	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	250	24½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	635
120	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press....	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	485
140	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
152	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,380
9,000	50	all	45p ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ..	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 5th April, compared with the statement issued on 29th March:—

LIABILITIES.	29th March.	5th April.
Proprietors Capital: First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	213,82,294	213,26,722
Do. do. do. at Branches.	38,50,266	40,77,316
Other Deposits	142,57,058	145,+2,825
Post Bills	26,539	29,040
Cash Credits, undrawn	350,421	5,70,561
Rs.	469,41,678	476,61,454

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	61,17,688	55,21,939
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,69,428	21,18,715
Loans, on Security of do. do.	24,02,453	13,60,355
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,844	11,602
Bills Discounted	140,93,101	130,72,589
Stamps	5,365	5,296
Head Stock ..... Rs.	4,94,680	
Amount applied in reduction ,,	75,000	
	4,19,680	4,19,680
Bullion	2,8 ,679	3,68,434
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,37,425	3,07,240
Cash and Currency Notes	213,06,012	243,75,604
Rs.	469,41,678	476,61,454

CALCUTTA.—3RD APRIL.

The market for Government Securities continues firm, with upward tendency:—

4 per cents, sold at Rs. 102-2 to 103-4, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

The transactions in 4½ per cents of 1872 were at Rs. 104-2.

The share market is remarkably dull; the only transactions reported were in Agra Bank shares, at Rs. 80, and Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 180.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	India (s)	...Turner	Bussorah, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	J. F. Whitton	Blanchard	Moulmein.
7	Sjaelland (s)	Holm	Liverpool.
	Ellora (s)	Fraser	Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Jane Law, Simpson, to Havre.
Ship Lord Clyde, Kingcome, to Calcutta.
Barque Alcinous, Cauvelon, to Mauritius.
Steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Princess Somawutty, to Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April
4 Walamo (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stephensons, s, 100 barrels slum, N and B Wadia & Co: 100 barrels alum, Treebhowandas Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean, s, 15 cases brandy, Bounevalle & Sible.
Nebraska, s, 5 cases ginger wine, Bounevalle & Sible.
South Wiska, s, 5 cases gin, Bounevialle & Sible.
Teddoes, 55 cases ginger wine, 12 cases hock, and 25 cases rum, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.
Lorne, s, 100 cases claret, Planque Vinay.
Pembrokeshire, s, 88 cases matches, Abdool-lly Shaikadom.
Crosby, 76 casks pale ale, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Son & Co; 187 packages iron nails, Tyebjee Adamjee; 25 cases provisions, 9 cases soap, 15 cases biscuits, Hajee Sulliman Acob sons.
West Australian, 20 casks bird shot, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 11 cases brandy, Bounevialle & Sible.
Asia, s, 185 cases claret, 6 cases hock, 8 cases moselle, and 15 cases champagne, Bounevialle & Sible.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Phaeton, 200 bales hemp, S Mooljee.
Atheli, s, 82 bales hemp, M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, G Madowjee & Co; 49 bales cotton, D G Haroon & Co; 144 bales cotton, G Damodee; 80 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 41 bales cotton, M Munsookram; 50 bales wool, D Sarsoon and Co; 51 bales cotton, G Moolchund.
Gresham, s, 31 bales wool, S Veerjee; 250 bales cotton, K Toolseedass & Co; 40 bales cotton, D Cullianjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G Cotton & Co; 300 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co.
Ravensworth Castle, s, 1,0 0 bundles gulls, N Vallubdas; 53 bales wool, S Vallubdas; 22 bales cotton, K Toolseedass; 1(bales hides, S Sal mahomed & Co.
Cingalese s, 600 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Hace & Co.
Bengalee, s, 350 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 41 bales cotton, R Prapjee; 86 bales cotton, K Hurmokroy; 100 bales cotton, R King & Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sands & Co; 55 bales cotton, J H Ahmed; 100 bales cotton, J G Bombay & Co.
Yeddo, s, 350 bales wool, K Purmanund; 6 bales wool, S Gulamull; 100 bales cotton, C Mooljee & Co; 79 bales cotton, K Hurridass & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, K Nizon & Co; 5 bales cotton, H Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, W Begle & Co; 1 bale cotton, K Natha; 83 bales cotton, M Leelsdhur; 250 bales cotton. N Kessowjee & Co.
Stephenson, s, 800 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers, 535 bags linseed, L Dyall; 130 bags wheat, F Scott & Co; 220 cwts horns, A Hubibbhoy; 43 casks cocoanut oil, N Jaichunder; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 88 casks fish oil, S S Mahomed & Co.
Clara, 112 bales hemp, S S Narrelwala; 25 bales wool, T Ambrose, 300 bales cotton, R King & Co.
Bride of Lorne, 160 cwts horns, H M Natha; 100 bales cotton, K Nizon & Co; 200 bags linseed, G Tippet & Co; 450 bales cotton, C Mitchell and Co; 1,000 bundles linseed, C Heerjee.
Lorne, s, 13 bales skins, S W A S N Meera & Co; 5,800 bundles coir yarn, M Mooljee.
Octavia, 500 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co; 68 bales cotton, V Goculdass; 63 bales cotton, M Goculdass; 300 packets myrabllams, and 300 packets nuxvomica, S S Narrelwala; 77 bales cotton, B Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 820 bags coffee, and 98 packages cardamoms A Tait; 121 pieces teeth, R Girdhuilall; 108 pieces E. teeth, D Ruttonsey; 21 bundles gall, H A Esmail and Co; 72 boxes Scootra aloes L Khakey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 1,242 packages coffee, A C Gumpert; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bags coffee, V Brothers; 40 bales cotton, K Freiswerck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi, s, 55 barrels coffee, A C Gumpert.

FOR ANCONA.

Memfi, s, 18 bales hides, A Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay, s, 8 bundles E. teeth, A Peerbhoy; 5 bundles E. and 2 bundles genda horns, G Kessowjee; 2 cambay cases stones, E Noordin and Co; 11 bales twist, M Rowjee; 51 bales cotton, T Gunshamdass; 159 bales cotton, E Framjee; 160½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; chests opium, M Manockjee and Co 9 chests opium, K Hemram; 16½ chests opium H Hirdewdass; 7 chests opium, F Amerbhoy; 19 chests opium, D G Hussan and Co; 25 chests opium, R Caloeram; 7 chests opium, S Ramchunder; 38 chests opium, N Nowrungroy; 15 chests opium, R Dwarkadass; 15 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.; 15 chests opium, J Peerbhoy, 10 chests opium, H E H Hubib; 7 chests opium, H J M A Khaleck; 12 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, N J Abram; 3½ chests opium, S Dowlatram; 436 pieces E. teeth, C Ebram; 14 chests opium, G Buldewdass; 17 chests opium, G Koonglall; 3 chests opium, T Setaram; 38 chests opium, D Cowasjee Tata; 15 chests opium, C Ebram; 262 pieces E. teeth, A Peerbhoy; 4 bundles E teeth, C Ebram; 15 chests opium, H E Ellias; 111 pieces teeth, N Kessowjee and Co; 2 chests opium, C Bomanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay, s, 30½ chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 29 chests opium, E J Abraham; 19 chests opium, C Dulcharam; 34 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 5 chests opium, R Dwarkadas; 3½ chests opium, S Sobhagmull; 8½ chests opium, A Hubibboy; 3½ chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 16 chests opium, D D Ghaudy and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Bax, Captain, 11th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Meean Meer.
Harrison, Major, 107th Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.

APRIL 5.

Tytler, Major General, Bengal Staff, on furlough, from Umbal'a.
Russell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Surat.

APRIL 6.

Gerald, Major, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 6.

Toole, Captain, Quarter Master, Deolalee, from leave, to Deolalee.

APRIL 7.

Bax, Captain, 11th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Harrison, Major, 107th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to ——.
Roberts, Sub-Lieutenant, 11th P. A. O. Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Sharp, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Turner, Brigader General, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 5th April, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Lieut Colonel W Walker, for 60 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Poona, 6th April, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Stevens, for 30 days from the 10th instant, on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th March 1873.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 3rd March 1873, appointing Lt C Roberts, 72nd Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr. Genl. with effect from the 28th Feb 1873, vice Capt H Collett, proceeded to take charge of the Qr Mr Genl's Office at Simla.

Dated the 7th March 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg J B Wilson, MD, to proceed to Subathoo, for duty with the 1st Batn 11th Foot.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 10th March 1873, transferring Lt Col W A Franks, Ben Infy, to Allahabad for general duty, at the public expense.

Dated the 10th March 1873, directing Asst Surg S Flood, 109th Foot, to proceed to Delhi, and assume medical charge of the detached Half Battalion 109th Foot.

Oudh Division Order, dated the 10th March 1873, directing Surg Maj D Young, M D, 9th N I, to take charge of the office of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, as a temporary measure, vice Dr C Archer, M D.

Camp of Exercise, Cavalry Division Order, dated the 25th Dec 1872, directing Surg J C Morice, 16th Ben Cav, to afford medical aid to the Guide Cav, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 13th Jan 1873, directing Surg J C Morice, 16th Ben Cav, to assume medical charge of the 5th Ben Cav, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1872.

Deyrah Station Order, dated the 22nd Feb 1873, appointing Lt W Hill, 2nd Goorkhas, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt S E Becher, proceeded on sick leave.

1st Bat 3rd Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 6th March 1873, appointing Lt A T Leslie to officiate as Adjt to the bat, with effect from the 7th March 1873, vice Lt and Adjt G A Colvill, proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

80th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 28th Feb 1873, directing Lt F Langford to officiate as Paymaster, during the absence on leave of Paymaster W Hughes.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 8th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments consequent on the departure on sick furlough of Major H T Oldfield, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, with effect from the 16th Dec 1872.

Capt T Dayrell, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt D H Robertson, 2nd Squad Sub and offg 3rd Squad Officer to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer in addition to his other duties.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Oct 1872, making the following officiating appointments, vice Capt A G Owen, 2nd in Comd, under arrest, with effect from the 19th Oct 1872:—

Capt G C Ross, 3rd Squad Officer and offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, in addition to his duties as 3rd Squad Officer.

Capt R M Clifford, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties.

24th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Feb 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col G N Cave, Commandant:—

Maj F B Norman, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comd.

Maj E J McNair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt E Stedman, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt P H Wallerstein, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt C S Hogge, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

41st Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, in room of Lt Col T Taylor, offg Comdt, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the 2nd March 1873:—

Maj W C B Ryan, Wing Officer and offg. 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt V W Tregear, Qrmr and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lt H M Rose, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt W H Salmon, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

2nd Goorkhas.—Regtl Order dated the 22nd Feb 1873, making the following offg appointments, consequent on the departure on sick leave of Capt and Adjt S E Becher:—

Lt W Hill Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt W P Newall, 2nd Wing Sub (on probation), to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Foot (1st Bat)—Lt and Adjt G A Colvill, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Bat)—Capt G H Turner, to Australia, from the 1st April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

48th Foot—Lt A C Pickering, to England, from date of quitting regiment, pending retirement.

60th Foot (2nd Bat)—Lt C Hope, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

63rd Foot—Lt W Fraser, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

70th Foot—Capt G F Green, to England, from the 10th April to the 10th Oct, on private affairs.

72nd Foot.—Lt FitzGJ Trant, to England, from the 25th March, to enable him to join the 6th Foot, to which he has been transferred.

Staff Corps.—Lt Col J Ruggles, (2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 19th N I,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt Col C Armstrong, (late Barrackmaster Darjeeling,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to the furlough granted him in G G O No 139, dated 8th Feb 1873.

Capt C R Pennington, (2nd Squad Officer 13th Ben Cav,) to Cashmere, from the 12th May to the 12th Oct on private affairs.

Capt T B M Glascock, (offg 2nd Squadron Officer 17th Ben Cav,) to Dalhousie, from the 1st April to the 30th Sept, on private affairs.

Capt L Macdonald, (offg 1st Wing Sub 12th N I,) to Simla and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt J McNair, (Qrmr 11th N I,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt J G Kelly, (1st Wing Sub 33rd N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

General List, Infy.—Capt H C Greenaway, (Adjt 10th Ben Cav,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th March 1873.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, on the 10th Jan 1872:—

Sub-Lt H B Urmston, 1-14th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 10th March 1873, directing Maj A Scarnin, Ben S C, to do general duty at Allahabad, from the date of being relieved of his appointment as Depy Judge Adv, by Col W Fullerton.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 10th Feb 1873, directing Capt C M Bushby, 11th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Bareilly, during the absence on inspection duty at Almorah, Nynee Tal, &c., of the Brig Maj.

Dated the 13th March 1873, directing Capt C M Bushby, 11th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Bareilly during the absence on inspection duty at Almorah, Nynee Tal, &c., of the Brig Maj.

Meerut Brigade Division Order, dated the 18th Oct 1872, making the following officiating appointments, vice Capt A G Owen, 2nd in Comd, under arrest, with effect from the 19th Oct 1872:—

Capt G C Ross, 3rd Squad Officer and offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, in addition to his duties as 3rd Squad Officer.

Capt R M Clifford, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties.

24th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Feb 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col G N Cave, Commandant:—

Maj F B Norman, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comd.

Maj E J McNair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt E Stedman, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt P H Wallerstein, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt C S Hogge, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

41st Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, in room of Lt Col T Taylor, offg Comdt, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the 2nd March 1873:—

Maj W C B Ryan, Wing Officer and offg. 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt V W Tregear, Qrmr and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lt H M Rose, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt W H Salmon, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

2nd Goorkhas.—Regtl Order dated the 22nd Feb 1873, making the following offg appointments, consequent on the departure on sick leave of Capt and Adjt S E Becher:—

Lt W Hill Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt W P Newall, 2nd Wing Sub (on probation), to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Foot (1st Bat)—Lt and Adjt G A Colvill, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Bat)—Capt G H Turner, to Australia, from the 1st April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

48th Foot—Lt A C Pickering, to England, from date of quitting regiment, pending retirement.

60th Foot (2nd Bat)—Lt C Hope, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

63rd Foot—Lt W Fraser, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

70th Foot—Capt G F Green, to England, from the 10th April to the 10th Oct, on private affairs.

72nd Foot.—Lt FitzGJ Trant, to England, from the 25th March, to enable him to join the 6th Foot, to which he has been transferred.

Staff Corps.—Lt Col J Ruggles, (2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 19th N I,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt Col C Armstrong, (late Barrackmaster Darjeeling,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to the furlough granted him in G G O No 139, dated 8th Feb 1873.

Capt C R Pennington, (2nd Squad Officer 13th Ben Cav,) to Cashmere, from the 12th May to the 12th Oct on private affairs.

Capt T B M Glascock, (offg 2nd Squadron Officer 17th Ben Cav,) to Dalhousie, from the 1st April to the 30th Sept, on private affairs.

Capt L Macdonald, (offg 1st Wing Sub 12th N I,) to Simla and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt J McNair, (Qrmr 11th N I,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

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General List, Infy.—Capt H C Greenaway, (Adjt 10th Ben Cav,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th March 1873.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, on the 10th Jan 1872:—

Sub-Lt H B Urmston, 1-14th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

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Rohilcund District Order, dated the 10th Feb 1873, directing Capt C M Bushby, 11th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Bareilly, during the absence on inspection duty at Almorah, Nynee Tal, &c., of the Brig Maj.

Dated the 13th March 1873, directing Capt C M Bushby, 11th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Bareilly during the absence on inspection duty at Almorah, Nynee Tal, &c., of the Brig Maj.

Meerut Brigade Division Order, dated the 1st March 1873, directing Asst Surg E Palmer to do duty in the Presidency, General Hospital.

Dated the 7th March 1873, directing Asst Surg T Robinson, M B, to proceed to Jhansie and assume medical charge of the 39th N I.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 4th Feb 1873, directing Maj H A W Waterfield, S C, to officiate as Brig Maj vice Major T N Baker, proceeding on furlough.

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated the 3rd March 1873, directing Asst Surg J Atkinson, 5th Lancers, to take medical charge of the depot 1st Bat 6th Regt and the Military Prison, in addition to his other duties.

Nowshera Station Order, dated the 3rd March 1873, making the following medical arrangements:

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EVELYN WOOD, V. C., who labours under a painful impediment in his speech, lectured last Tuesday before a large audience at the Royal United Service Institution on the subject of Mounted Riflemen. Lord Elcho occupied the chair, and amongst those present I recognized—The Marquis of Westminster, Sir Hope Grant, Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, V. C., Captain Hosier, and many officers of the Regulars, Reserve, and Volunteers. Colonel Wood very properly remarked that our cavalry should not be called upon to perform the duty of mounted-riflemen, a duty for which their special training, equipment and dress entirely unfitted them. Dependence on fire-arms destroys the dash of cavalry, who ought to rely chiefly on *l'arme blanche*. On the other hand, mounted riflemen cannot act as cavalry and should not be allowed to [illegible] the place of indifferent horse. He, therefore, would have a corps consisting of picked and carefully [illegible] mounted either on horses or *vehicles*, which should invariably dismount to fight. The corps [illegible] should consist of companies 150 strong, [illegible] horses, and the remainder on Irish [illegible] by two horses and driven either [illegible] rider. The cars to be equipped with [illegible] an ammunition box, and with a long [illegible] to be stretched between two of the [illegible] to which the riding horses would be fastened. [illegible] nearly all, the riders, officers, and men [illegible] ching on foot. The horses would be [illegible] an apparatus of straps which can be put on [illegible] seconds and removed in half that time. As [illegible] troops are not feared by the enemy when [illegible] in small numbers, Colonel Wood insists, and with a good show of reason, that the maintenance of an infantry coat and head-dress are essential. Both officers and men should be selected from the Infantry, the men to [illegible] slung across their backs, the regulation Henri-Martini rifle with sword, bayonet worn on one side; they should wear no spurs but carry a hussar whip attached to the bridle. The trowsers to be pulled up a little, and the gaiters should be as high as the present cavalry regulation boot. He deprecates polished horse-equipment or harness, and, in order to facilitate mounting and dismounting, he would adopt the hunting-saddle and no valises should be carried on the horses. For officers of such a corps he would only select those who ride well, possess good keen eyesight, are ready and self-reliant, of the Indian shikaree stamp, of whom I could name not a few, can talk at least one foreign language, have obtained a first-class Hythe certificate, can sketch roughly, have gone through a short course of field electric telegraph, and are men of mark in their regiments. The non-commissioned officers should be active, intelligent young men, with a first-class certificate of education. The ranks are to be composed of small sized, smart, intelligent men, first-class shots, and holding a third-class certificate of education. The pay to be the same as that of cavalry, but horses and saddlery should be found for the officers, with extra pay to non-commissioned officers and men possessing high certificates of education, as in a service of this kind, education and consequent intelligence will be especially valuable. At the conclusion of the lecture the subject was discussed in all its bearings by Sir Hope Grant, Colonel Bowers, Lord Westminster, Lord Elcho, and Sir Thomas Acland, who, though differing as to the organization of mounted riflemen, were unanimous as to the necessity of adding such a corps to the army. Col. Wood's corps appears to come near to what is required, viz., mounted riflemen with high power of locomotion. In India, this subject should receive consideration, as it is a country in which such a body of men could act with the greatest effect. For the Irish car substitute the Tanga, for the horse a stout well-bred Deccance tattoo (a gelding or mare) from the Bheema Turree, and let Government, by every means in its power, encourage this active, hardy, and enduring little animal, which makes the best military carriage in the world.

The Duke of Richmond's question in the House of Lords, on the subject of officers' grievances in consequence of the abolition of purchase, has not met with the result I anticipated. The matter was fairly but, except in the case of the Duke, rather mildly put before the House. The Government refused to appoint a Royal commission, but the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that a memorandum had been drawn up, under the authority of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, providing that officers who considered themselves aggrieved should forward representations of their grievances to their Commanding Officer, with a request for an inquiry into them. These grievances will in the first instance be considered by the Commander-in-Chief. The Marquis of Lansdowne promised that the inquiry should be conducted in a generous and honourable spirit. The Duke of Cambridge congratulated himself very highly on the very strong opinion he had expressed against the highly indecorous conduct of officers of the army petitioning Parliament, and was glad to find that both sides of the House had approved of it! It is comforting for the aggrieved to learn that His Royal Highness is prepared to receive their petitions, and that they will receive from him an unbiassed opinion. When the nature of the case demands it, he will lay a statement of the case before the Secretary for War, for the consideration of the Government and of Parliament.

The Adjutant General has issued a general order, with a view to the further development of soldiers at trades, and the formation in each regiment of an efficient pioneer force, composed of men who, in addition to the ordinary duties of pioneers, may be capable of teaching a trade. Commanding officers are instructed to select pioneers at once, with the following distribution of trades:—One sergeant, to be a carpenter by trade, if possible; three carpenters; two bricklayers, one able to plaster and one able to slate; one smith, able to shoe horses; one mason, able also to cut stone; one painter and glazier; two plumbers and gas-fitters —total, 1 sergeant and 10 pioneers. Commanding officers may appoint suitable men to be sappers without reference to higher authority. They are to be thoroughly instructed in the use of the tools on parade; also in intrenching, &c., in order that they may be in every respect qualified to act as sappers to their regiments. Every encouragement and facility is to be afforded to make them work at and instruct others in trades. The sergeant is to be sent to the school of Military Engineering, with a view to his going through a short course of instruction in building and field work, so as to fit him to superintend the pioneers both on barrack repairs and on service in the field. The pioneers may be employed on work for the Royal Engineer or Control Department, either by contract or agreement made with the pioneer sergeant, by piecework, by day-work, or by the hour.

Captain Hewett, V. C., who commands the Devastation, has received instructions from the Admiralty to proceed to Pembroke, and take passage round from that port to Devonport on board the Thunderer, sister ship to the Devastation, so that he may make observations and notes of the Thunderer's behaviour before trying his own vessel at sea. The Malabar trooper has gone to Glasgow to be repaired by Napier and Son. When going out of Portsmouth harbour she, from want of a sufficiency of steam in her cylinders, ran foul of a merchant barque upon which she inflicted some slight injury, losing her own jibboom.

George Martin, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, has been committed for trial for manslaughter, for having killed a comrade at Canterbury in a fight. Private George Bingham, 42nd Light Infantry, has accused himself of the murder of Maria Clousen, commonly known as the Etham murder. He appears to be a very unlikely person to have committed the act.

General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., Adjutant General of the Forces, has been prevented attending his official duties in Pall Mall this week, having met with a bad accident on Saturday last. Sir Richard was on a visit to his friend Sir Edmund Sullivan, at his residence in Surrey, and while mounting his horse the animal swerved and threw him violently on his side. He has sustained considerable injury, and his collar-bone is broken.

MEDIÆVAL FRANCE.—A singular discovery has been made at the old Conciergerie in Paris. At the Court of Cassation fire had destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few days since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proves to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old Palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mention it, and chance and mischance only have now made it known. An opening of 15 square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel, reaching the level of the Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downwards to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this dreadful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is [illegible] with sharp iron [illegible] and points which cross each other in every direction. When this Tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France, captives of note were confined in its under, round prisons, and when their powers that were became a mess to get rid of any one of them, they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall towards this newly-discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture. Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine. The discovery of this relic of a barbarous age is another milestone marking the progress of humanity.—*Globe.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Strength, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, & Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

THE select committee appointed by the House of Lords to enquire into the condition of this country with regard to horses, and its capability of supplying any present demand for them, met last Friday, when the Earl of Rosebery was elected chairman. The committee consists of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Halifax, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Strathnairn, Earl Grey, Viscount Falmouth, the Earl of Bessborough, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Kesteven, and Lord Blachford. The committee, after sitting an hour with closed doors, after the manner of select committees, adjourned till to-day. The Prince was appointed at his own special request. The selections could hardly have been better, but I observe with surprise the absence of the Dukes of Buccleuch, Beaufort, and Rutland, as well as Lord Lonsdale. His Grace of Buccleuch is one of the oldest M. F. Hs. in the country and not a racing man, whilst the Duke of Beaufort for a great number years kept a large and important stud of race-horses, and his mastership of the Badmington Hunt, one of the most princely establishments in the Kingdom, entitles him to speak with authority on the subject. Having been master of the horse to the Conservative Government, he may have declined to serve. The Duke of Rutland who, though a member of the Jockey Club, has almost severed his connection with the turf, is one of the crack heavy weights of England, and has for years been at the head of the Belvoir Hunt. Lord Lonsdale, as Colonel Lowther, another member of the Jockey Club, and now the owner of race-horses, was in his day one of the finest horsemen that ever crossed a country—I have heard him called the very best—is another member of the Peers deeply versed in all that concerns horse flesh. Should Parliament step in and forbid two-year-old racing, the number of thorough-breds for racing purposes will be immediately diminished, for owners cannot afford to hold over-blood stock for a couple of years at the present rates of trainers' bills. Few will care to give a long figure for a yearling and have to keep him idle for two years and a quarter before he can look to reap the fruits of the animal's abilities. But I think the attention of the committee will be directed more particularly to other classes of horses than racers. It is absurd to say that we have not thorough-bred horses of sufficient power and bone. Only last Sunday I walked down to Mr. E. Tattersall's Old Oak Farm, Shepherds Bush, and saw four horses of immense power serving at from 5 to 10 guineas, viz., Costa by the Baron (sire of Stockwell, Retsplan, &c.) out of Catherine Hayes (winner of the Oakes), Wallace (winner of the Goodwood Stakes) by Malcolm, Christmas-Chimes by Newminster, and Clansman by Roebuck. Wallace and Christmas-Chimes are on sale, and I wonder what Sir Erskine Perry and his colleagues are about in not securing these high-bred horses, when they are in every way suited for India, and are to be had at the regulation price. There is a sad want of new blood in the Indian stallion committee, and their selections provoke many a sneer and smile from those who know better.

Evil report states that many well-known city financiers are concerned in Mr. Joseph Lizardi's disappearance, and that the Mexican's absence is cheaply purchased at £12,000. Some very unpleasant matters would have been disclosed had this City magnate been put on his trial. This Lizardi lived in quite princely style at Lancaster Gate—that *habitat* of East-end millionaires, and he possesses the best hands, and could make the best show of a stepper in London. His dinner parties and balls were marvellous displays of ostentation. His horses were sold off by the Parklane Company on Tuesday.

That sapient individual, the Lord Chamberlain, has got himself and the Liberals into hot water, for having at first interdicted the performance of a parodied version of the Happy Land, called the Wicked World, at the Court Theatre, and for subsequently permitting Miss Litton to have it performed, though shorn of certain political personalities. Messrs. Tomline and A'Beckett have, with admirable skill, so altered Mr. W. S. Gilbert's excellent comedy as to adapt it for the conveyance of political satire on the present Cabinet, and more especially on Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, and Ayrton, whose shortcomings are mercilessly ridiculed, very much to the delight of the frequenters of this very pretty little theatre. Surely these gentlemen might have forgiven this uproarious fun, but not so, and the services of the Lord Chamberlain have been called in to tone this Extravaganza down. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, have been to hear it in its original form, and fairly revelled in the fun, enjoying the discomfiture of their Royal Mama's trio of Ministers thoroughly. One couplet was calculated to annoy even "the coming K——" himself. A fairy is asking one of the Ministers how they manage down in the world beneath when they have royal visitors—"Oh," says the Minister, "we have a palace for them; we always do the thing in style full swell." "What is that palace?" asks the fairy. "Claridge's Hotel," replies her guest. At this the Prince laughed heartily, showing that he is not as thin-skinned as some are. The plot is this. Three mortals are carried up into Fairy-Land; and the artistic make-up of each actor enables us instantaneously to recognise Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton. The Ministerial trio then indulge in a song descriptive of their personal peculiarities, which brings forth screams of laughter. Next we have a competitive examination of fairies desirous of filling Cabinet situations. Selene the Queen, whose chief characteristics are hesitation and disinclination to commit herself to any definite opinion, at once receives the Premier's portfolio. Still more amusing is the allotment of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty to a fairy who, having been questioned as to her opinion on naval affairs, replies, "Please, Sir, what is a ship?" In the course of the representation ample opportunity is afforded the liege to express their opinions on arbitration, the Parks Regulation bill, the Licensing bill, and other unpopular measures, which they fully avail themselves of by shouts of unanimous laughter and applause. Each of the characters has been sketched by the dramatists with a keen and humourous pen, and the effect of the puns and jokes is irresistibly funny. Miss Helen Barry, one of the most attractive actresses I ever listened to or looked upon, plays the *role* of Selene in a true spirit of burlesque. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Righton, who severally represent Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, and Ayrton, do so to the life. This is the first noteworthy English political satire identified with the theatre of our times, and it commands the full approval of the public.

At Old Drury they have reproduced Moncrieff's drama entitled "The Cataract of the Ganges." Half a century ago, this piece on these very boards enjoyed a run of unprecedented length. Measured by the standard of literary excellence, the merit of a spectacle is slender indeed, and when we have the waters of the Ganges rolling through the plains of Guzerat, geography is scandalized. The "Oriental dramatic spectacle" represents the final repression of the barbarous custom of female infanticide practiced by the Jahrejahs, a tribe of Guzerat. The scene which terminates the first act is almost unparalleled in the magnificence of its display; whilst the final spectacle depicting the great cataract of the Ganges dashing over the rocks and the imperilled Princess galloping up it on horseback, is certainly the grandest ever displayed on any stage.

The last Saturday morning performance at the Gaiety Theatre was enlivened by a new sketch which served to exhibit Mr. Toole's skill as a conjuror as well as a comedian. The piece is so slight as to serve little else than to give Mr. Toole an excuse for appearing on the stage. When once there he takes possession of it, and draws upon his own resources more than upon those of the author. As a chemist with a mania for legerdemain, who leaves his business and his wife to give a Professor Andersonian entertainment at a public hall, with his errand boy (Miss Farren) as his coadjutor, Mr. Toole gives rein to his exuberant spirit of fun, and sustains the character of a conjuror with the utmost exactness. He comes down amongst the stalls to borrow coins with the naive assurance that to do so required "the study of a life-time." He juggles with hats and handkerchiefs, and assuming the guise of the Fakir of Oolu, proceeds to balance Miss Farren on a pole amid screams of laughter, which his frequent and ludicrous comments serve to increase. The farce ends with the sudden and unexpected appearance of the chemist's wife in the basket brick, which interrupts the proceedings.

When Mr. Newdegate gravely announced in the House of Commons that if the House would but read his bill, providing for the inspection of convents and monastic institutions a second time, he would in committee introduce a clause to the effect that the inquiry should be conducted by seven commissioners, two of whom were to be appointed by the Roman Catholic body and one by the *Commissioners in Lunacy*, the members laughed audibly, though the matter-of-fact hard riding member for North Warwickshire failed altogether to appreciate the fun of which he was the cause, and laid his notice on the table without moving a muscle of his countenance. But the walls of Westminster rang again when Mr. Horsman described the feeble and hesitating attempt of the Chief Secretary for Ireland (the Marquis of Arlington) to answer the trenchant speech of Mr. Fawcett against the Irish Education Bill. To see a good man struggling with adversity, said the honourable member, may be admitted "a sight for the gods," but the attempt of the noble Lord was a spectacle for the intervention of the Humane Society! Princess Louise was in the ladies' gallery during the time Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone addressed the House on Wednesday on the Irish University bill, and remained until the division was over. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian were in the Peers' gallery. At the last moment the Liberal whip turned to Sir Robert Peel and, almost on his knees, beseeched him not to vote against the Government: but the member for Tamworth was obdurate and recorded his vote with the Conservatives. There had been a very strong whip on both sides, and every exertion was made to bring up men from all parts. One Conservative member indeed was summoned by telegraph from Paris and a special train was provided to bring him on from Dover. He arrived just in time to take part in the division. Another, who had not been in the House for two years, was induced to attend. On the other hand, Mr. Butt and five other Irish members missed the Kingston and Holyhead boat, and were not in time to record their votes, though it is added their non-arrival was intentional. When the numbers were proclaimed the cheering on the part of the Conservatives was jubilant, not to say frantic.

Mr. Justice Quain, on Thursday last, at Worcester, tried one of the most remarkable and melancholy cases of female frailty, guilt, and misery I have read of for a long time. Two young girls, aunt and niece, aged respectively 19 and 18 years, were charged with conspiring to murder the child of the younger woman, or alternatively with "inciting, soliciting, and persuading and proposing to each other" to murder the said child. Elizabeth Banks, the mother of the child, had been out at service; her aunt Leah Banks, was a glovemaker and resided with her mother at Hartpury, near Gloucester. Both had been brought up together from infancy, and the utmost affection and confidence was felt by one for the other. They appear to have been decently educated by the mother and grandmother, perhaps a little too rigidly trained; for we find that the poor grand-daughter, when she got into trouble, dared not make her appearance in the home in which she had been brought up. The aunt told her she would break the old woman's heart; and so the unfortunate girl left the country, and came to stay at the Wheelwrights Arms, kept by a widow named Mables in the town of Worcester. She supported herself by glove making, but did not attempt to conceal her condition from the landlady. From this public-house she maintained a correspondence with her aunt Leah Banks at Gloucester. Some of these letters fell into the hands of the police, and hence the charge which was preferred against these two young women. A letter from the aunt was delivered at the public-house a few hours after the delivery of Elizabeth Banks'; the letter was taken possession of by the land-lady, opened, and read by her, and then handed to the police. It must have been perused with less indignation than of pity for the young woman who felt the burning shame of her niece's misfortune tingling on her own cheek, and who sought madly for some means of hiding it from all their friends and from the world.

"I went to church on Sunday, but I thought I must have gone out, for if any one noticed me they must have thought something very strange was preying upon my mind; but at last I got out, so no more church for me until I learn that you are delivered of that babe, which I hope will soon come now. Bessie, there is no torgue can tell what I suffer in my mind. I think the best thing for you to do is to get about two or three penny worth of salts of lemon, as that will be easier got than anything else; and as soon as you can get to feed your baby yourself put a very little in its food at a time; mind no one else does not have any of it, but give it very little at a time, as it is strong poison, and the child will gradually waste, and in a few days it will be dead, and of course no doctor nor anything of the kind will be wanted, but it will be took in the night and put in the cemetery, and no one will have any suspicion. Burn the pap or you buy it in as soon as you get it home, and put it in some plain white, as there will be a label upon it. Tell them at the druggist's you want it to take stains off clothes."

This was evidently in answer to a piteous letter from Elizabeth, and among those found in her bed-room when the police were called in was the following, which looks as if it had produced the one from which I have just quoted:—

"Dear Leah,—My misery is drawing closer to the end; five weeks to-day I hope I shall soon know my doom. Now, first I will tell you what I have planned in my mind, . . . I mean to keep it all to myself until the child is born; then, of course, for the want of care it will soon be dead; then when it is dead summon Mrs. Mables and tell her that I fainted. I will get me half-a-pound of the best biscuits and a drop of brandy, and take care of myself; then I shan't hurt. . . . If I get that, it will keep life in me till the child is dead, which of course that will soon be if not attended to. Tell me, won't that be the best way, dear? What can I do with a young baby? I must and will destroy it somehow."

The child was saved by the interposition of the landlady; but the young mother continued to pour out her sorrows to her aunt, and to propose other means of getting rid of her charge. These letters were of course taken care of by Mrs. Maples and the police, and were produced at the trial. In one the wretched girl says—"When I tell you all, I am sure you will say I have had my share of punishment. Tell my grand-mother I am ill, then she will let me come home I am sure." Then she goes goes on to say—"I have been thinking I will not come till Saturday night, then, if I am obliged to bring it to Gloucester alive, you and I can easily destroy it coming along the causeway. When you are coming in look and see if we can manage to drown it anyhow." The whole letter is more like the half-demented ravings of child-bed weakness and fever than of sober reason. The future of the poor girl grows gloomier and gloomier. She sees nothing before her and her child, if it lives, but beggary and the workhouse; or worse, something which her whole soul loathes and detests. Seldom has there been a more passionate outburst against the fate which too frequently overtakes young girls in her situation. Writing again to her aunt she says—

"Dearest Leah,—To you I tell all my troubles. My dear girl, if you were here I am sure you would be the same way; my heart fairly sinks when I tell you; but, my dear girl, I have never been brought up to it, and the bitter filth of this town is abominable. My dear girl, I can work, but I cannot turn on the town. I cannot do it, Leah; I would die more easily before I could turn it can. Now, my dear girl, what you think best for me to do, by the blessing of God I will try and do. . . . My dear Leah, I told them I was going to my aunt in Staffordshire, and she was going to bring the child up, and I should have to get my living, so I should not suckle it; then I will, the morning as I start, give it a drop of laudanum and slip it inside my box when going to the station. No one will have suspicion such a young thing as me having a child, and you and me can easily bury it. . . . Could my youthful errors be printed on every young girl's mind, what a lesson it would be! Yes, dear Leah, take warning by me, should it please God to take me, and let my crimes be known, what would it be for hundreds before 18 a mother? Not alone that, no tongue but my own can tell my feelings—night nor day no rest."

I have quoted freely from these miserable letters, for they bring with them a revelation which ought to strike to the heart of the heedless and criminal amongst the sterner sex. Not even Marguerite's lamentations in Faust are more tragic than this letter from poor Elizabeth Banks. The two girls were sentenced, the aunt to three and Elizabeth to four months' imprisonment. The mother asked that the child should be given up to her, and the judge without hesitation allowed her to have it.

The Cambridge crew have arrived at Putney and have taken up their head-quarters at the Star and Garter Hotel. Taken all in all, they appear to be composed of good material and to possess the requisites of a good eight. They are of more than average size and strength, but are by no means so well together as they ought to be after three weeks' training. However, they have nearly three weeks' before them and there is plenty of time, as there is undoubtedly room, for improvement. Out of their boat they are by no means an evenly matched crew, for No. 6 is a young giant in stature and frame, whereas stroke is of small size. As yet they are unaccustomed to the rapid currents; they hang to an alarming extent on the feather immediately before the commencement of each stroke, there is a want of catch in the first part of the stroke, too great a fall of the body backwards, and not one man in the boat knows how to slide. Though 5 to 4 is being freely laid on them, they may not have such an easy row over as they expect.

England has beaten Scotland in the International football match, splendid play having been exhibited on both sides.

Much better racing than was expected resulted at Croydon. The weather did not prove so favourable as might have been and the rain fell at intervals. The muster was enormous, so great is the interest evinced in the United Kuigdom Steeple-chase. The Metropolitan Red-coat Steeple-chase failing to produce a race, Mr. Percival broke the ice by winning the Maiden Hurdle Race with Moonlight, who is perhaps better known as the Daylight gelding. Mr. Yates pursued the even tenor of his very winning way by scoring the Selling Hurdle Race with Messman and the Croydon Hurdle Race Handicap with Cramoisi, a French bred animal, the favourite, Capt. Machell's Hunter, being nowhere. Lingerer performed so well in this race, 2½ miles over 9 hurdles, that he was at once backed at 50 to 1 for the Grand National. Turley with only 10st. 7lbs. to carry, was turned loose in the United Kingdom Grand Handicap Steeplechase, Mr. Brayley's Silvermere getting second, upon which his stable companion Casse Fete had considerable sums at 8 to 1 entrusted to her for the Liverpool event. Rougny, though progressing favourably, has been driven to 50 to 1, but it is probable that Lord Aylesford and Captain Machell will row in the same boat, in which case something will be left to go to the wall. I must, therefore, pause till some genuine move be made. Mr. Studd's swans prove to be geese. Jealousy, about whom there has been so much mystery, carried the "cerise and white belt," ran, but was not placed in the big race at Croydon. A very disappointing mare is Jealousy. Hurlingham and Cremorne continue at the head of affairs for the City and Suburban, some heavy wagers having been made on the Derby winner. I still like his chance. Highland Fling and Beehive divide the Lincoln Handicap favouritism between them.

CLEANLINESS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What are the Health Department after that they do not cleanse Dean and Tamarind Lanes? The stench there is at all times most disgusting, and I often wonder how it is that serious outbreaks of fever, &c., have not occurred in the neighbourhood. I trust my bringing this to your notice may be the means of cleansing the drains.

7th April. PURIFIER.

WHY IS IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to know why Dr. Hewlett's night soil carts—which, by-the-bye, have cost, I hear, upwards of a lac of rupees to this mismanaged city in four years—are allowed to pass through Rampart Row instead of as formerly by the uninhabited Mayo Road. I suppose the noise they make and the sweet perfumes they distil disturbed the rest of some mighty municipal magnate in the New Secretariat, and so the inhabitants of Rampart Row have to put up with one of the most disgusting nuisances possible nightly.

I wonder who has charge of the trees in the Fort? I have opposite to my windows a goldmohur tree which is covered with long dry seed pods, making it not only unsightly but injurious to the tree itself. Many of the other trees have been allowed to throw their branches to within six feet of the pavements and to spread them in uncontrolled luxuriance on every side. Oh, for a little of that intelligence which made Paris so beautiful a city in this respect; but none of these things will be attended to here until we get rid of some of our over-rated and over-paid officials.

W. G.

THE REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your information regarding the Four Oar Races is incorrect; the crews for the Bombay Club Fours were for the winning boat—

Login. Geo. Farran, stroke.
Peel. Astley, cox.
Tennant.

Login taking the place of Moberley. The crew for the Bombay boat against Kirkee were—

Murray. Geo. Farran, stroke.
Peel. Astley, cox.
Tennant.

Murray by the kind consent of Kirkee taking the place of Login, who was pumped through having had only two days' training.

The course for the latter race was badly kept, both boats having to run in almost opposite directions until near the end of the race.

7th April E. L.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your account of the Regatta on Saturday last I observe that the names of two of the crew are misspelled, and that the order of the crew is wrong. The following is a correct list of the crew as they rowed on Saturday, viz.:—

Lieut. T. Rice Henn, R. E. (bow.)
Lieut. R. T. Orpen, R. E. (2.)
Lieut. J. E. Gibbs, R. E. (3.)
Dr. B. M. Sincler, R. A. (stroke.)
Capt. R. Hennell, Sappers and Miners (cox.)

I beg that you will give the above correct list in an early issue of your paper.—I am, &c.,

T. RICE HENN, Lieut., R. E.

159, Malabar Hill, 7th April.

CUMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Truth," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 25th ultimo, has clearly proved that para. 3 of the "compulsory retirement" order, applies only to *unemployed* officers; indeed no argument regarding its applicability was necessary, for the order is plain enough in itself, but that the Government having applied it to *employed* officers, have raised the question. Now as the order treats of unemployed officers only and has been applied to doing general duty officers, two of whom have just been placed on the pension list under its operation, the inference is, that the Government consider the terms "doing general duty," and "unemployed" as synonymous; that is to say, the words "*doing duty*" mean the same as the words *not doing duty or unemployed*, and of course inversely the words "*not* doing duty" would mean "doing duty." If the Government of India is reduced to such straits for recouping the finances, we are financially and morally in a very bad state indeed. Mind you the order, viz., para 3 above referred to, does not feign even to be an exercise of the Royal prerogative of dispensing with the services of an officer, it simply and plainly orders two officers, undeniably doing duty, to be placed on the pension list, on the grounds that they are *not* doing duty. We are placed in this dilemma, one *Government Gazette* shows that these officers are, under the orders of the C. in C., positively doing duty, and another *Government Gazette* virtually declares that they are *not* doing duty. After the success of such an argument, what is to prevent the Government from stating that an officer in staff employment is an *unemployed* officer; this would not be a bit more difficult feat to perform than to state that an officer doing duty means an officer *not* doing duty. There is some very grave error here, something very wrong; it would be impossible for the present head of the Indian Government to take up such a position. I would as soon believe that he would attempt to relieve the finances with three thimbles and a pea. It is against the reason of man, and I, for one, will not believe it. Let the two officers rest assured that when the subject has been properly considered they will be restored to their proper places in the Army List.

Ahmedabad, 4th April. UNBELIEVER.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

THE Chairman continued—With regard to your scheme of decentralisation, I understand it is very different from what has been carried out in the Public Works Department?—Yes; I consider that Lord Mayo has dealt with a small fragment of this subject, and that Indian finance has thereby become dislocated, and so much has been done that we must either go back altogether or go forward. There cannot be a doubt we must go forward and complete decentralisation. Lord Mayo did as much he could do at that time.

With regard to the opinion you have expressed that people could be less impatient of local taxation, how can you reconcile that with what took place lately in Bengal in relation to the local taxes bill; did not the very proposal excite so great an amount of discontent that it was felt to be necessary to repeal it?—Well, it was novel in Bengal. The state of Bengal is very peculiar. Bengal has been so loosely governed and it has been in the hands of the great zemindars of our own creation, and of obscure but very active communities of local traders. It is a part of India where local Government had made least progress. For the ancient municipal institutions of the country, the village communities were destroyed by the permanent settlement, and nothing has been put in their place. Whereas in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab and in Bombay, and to a great extent Madras, the ancient institutions have been retained and have been built upon by more regular symmetrical municipalities, and they have answered very well. There is one Municipality in Bengal which has worked very well, and that is Calcutta.

Your plan of decentralisation rests entirely on the idea that at the time it is to be carried out India would have some representative institutions?—Certainly.

You are aware that the Public Works Department has proposed to spend 70 millions in railways and canals?—Yes.

You must consider that this large expenditure would be extremely mischievous and ought to be checked?—Certainly I would check it by taking the Department of Public Works to pieces and localising it. Then instead of the Department of Public Works having an unlimited credit on the purse of the whole of India, the three Governments would have credit, each for spending its own money: of course separate conditions must be made for carrying out the railways. I would do that by contract.

Now as to the desirability of attracting a portion of the surplus capital of England to India, do you think there is any chance of a considerable amount being attracted to India as long as Government undertakes industrial works which companies usually carry on by private enterprise?—No; I think that is an absolute bar to the introduction of British enterprise in India; there is no room for it at all; and, therefore, it would be one of the greatest incidental advantages of the decentralisation of the Government of India, and of localising the works of India. I am convinced there is no country in the world where railways would be more profitable, if they were carefully and cheaply made, as private companies would make them for their own benefit.

Do you think there is any reason for the notion that prevails with reference to the Indian loans that England herself is responsible for them?—I do not think they are looked at in that way. But it is felt that England has such a tremendous stake in India that everybody feels quite sure she will do her very best to keep things straight.

But if India could not pay her way, England would be in no way responsible for the interest?—No; the prevalence of any such idea is greatly to be deprecated as leading to a feeling of relaxation in the administration of the finances of India. It would throw a wet blanket on economy.

And you think it would be well for English investors that such a fact should be stated to them?—It cannot be stated too strongly.

India had to pay a part of the expenses of the Abyssinian war; will she also have to pay a part of the present mission to Zanzibar?—I do not know what the arrangement is with reference to Zanzibar. India is partly at fault in that question, and if India were an independent power we should bring some diplomatic agency to bear upon her with reference to the Cutch bunniahs. The Abyssinian war, on the other hand, arose out of an imperial sentiment affecting the whole British empire, and in a much greater degree our European and American relations than our Indian relations. As far as India was concerned, though it may be harsh to say so, I do not think it matters much whether the prisoners were released or not. The natives did not know much about Abyssinia.

In fact India was in no way more concerned with our expedition to Abyssinia than Australia or Canada was, and the only reason why we did not call upon Australia or Canada was that we knew perfectly well that they would have secreted the demand; they would not have listened to it for a moment, would they?—I see no real difference between them.

The amount of the land revenue paid by the zemindars to the Government is four millions?—Five millions, I think.

Well, five millions is the sum paid by the zemindars to the Indian Government; but the sum paid to the zemindars themselves by their tenants is 20 millions; now would not this follow? Suppose there had been no permanent settlement, there is no reason to suppose that the cultivators would have had to pay a higher rent than they do at the present time; their position would be the same as at present, but the difference would be this—the Government of India would be 15 millions richer, its land revenue instead of being 5 millions merely would be 20 millions, and, if so, we should scarcely require any taxation at all?—No I do not say that. In the first place we certainly should not have realized the whole 20 millions for two reasons—first, a great breaking up of waste lands and other improvements which have led to that great increase would not have taken place nearly to the same extent; and secondly, we should never have collected the revenue from the ryots nearly so closely as the zemindars do, and then we should have lost the quite exceptional increase of wealth of all sorts which distinguishes Bengal from the other provinces of the empire, and we should also have lost the remarkable contentedness which prevails, because, I think, there is a good deal of discontent among the ryots. We should have lost the security which arises from such a large proprietary class, including all the sub-holders, or the more or less permanent tenancies.

But, according to your statement, it would seem that they have a less liberal landlord than the British Government is?—Yes, that is the fact. I believe when we make a new permanent settlement we shall see that and give the benefit of an additional revenue to the actual holders under whatever form of proprietary.

Now the value of land increases from two reasons—the increase of population and the deterioration in the value of precious metals, and the only way to prevent loss to the Government, where the land is permanently settled, is payment of a fixed portion of the produce, or that the money rent should be apportioned to the produce?—Yes, I think that ought to be done, but I don't advocate it.

You are prepared to recommend that Government should sacrifice for a permanent settlement these two great advantages?—Yes; the ancient system of land revenue was an actual division of the crops. They were not allowed to be removed until the revenue had been paid. Guards were placed on behalf of the revenue officers over the heaps, and they were actually divided. Well, that is the rudest form of our old tithe system; and it was open to all the objections of our tithe system ten times over, because the amount obtained was not even a tenth, it was a third or a half. Very soon we began to correct that. We began by instituting triennial and quinquennial, and then we came to decennial, and from decennial we came to thirty years' settlements. Now exactly in proportion as the length of tenure has been extended has the principle of property been created and the general benefits have been in proportion. On a comparison with the past thirty years, leases may be considered a great thing, but it falls greatly short of what is wanted. It may be compared with what England would be if it were a country of tenant farmers. But I will take a closer resemblance. Take the north of Ireland; the people are very comfortable, and according to their, standard, they live satisfactorily; but it is a poor state of society; there is no gentry; the classes which do the public business of the country, which represent the higher education of the country, its refinement of conduct and public spirit, is entirely wanting, and they cannot be created. The elements do not exist for their creation. Now under the thirty years' settlement this is what Ireland would be if the whole of it were laid out in mercers' and drapers' and fish-mongers' sheds. Just that. Well, I think that is a very unsatisfactory state of things. The consideration of a mere public works benefit is a very small part of the question. The class capable of perform

HIGH COURT.—8TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

296-71—Mody—Framjee Pestonjee N. v. Pestonjee Dinshaw—J. Gopall.

725-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Eduljee Burjorjee Pocha v Nusserwanje Beramjee—No appearance.

82-72—Leathes, Crawford and Beevey—The Justices of Peace, &c. v The Ratnaghery Saw Mill Co.—No appearance.

129-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Narronjee Moorarjee and others v Purshotum Chatoorbhooj—No appearance.

137-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Crushna Carmee and others v Pedro Domingos d'Silva—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

239-72—Hope—Bhewa Tanajee K. v. Gaennoo Gopaljee B. —Leathes, Crawford and Beevey.

241-72—Heera, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayenasett and others—Mody, Judge, R. H. and L., and Leathes, Crawford and B.

274-72—Chalk and Turner—Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee v. Borjorjee Rustomjee—Dallas and Lynch.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sittaram Henridass v Purshotumdass Munmohundas—Dallas and Lynch

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—No appearance.

295-72—Leathes and Crawford—Nowrojee Shapoorjee v Roychund Deepchund—No appearance.

329-73—Hope—Pallonjee Pestonjee and others v Navulchund—Prescot and Winter.

331-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Eesy Ahumbai Daka v Jan Mahomed Heerjee—No appearance.

382-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee v Eduljee Rustomjee S—No appearance.

333-72—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Merwanjee Ulsajee v Dinshaw Jewanjee—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

717-71—Tyabjee—Naronjee Shamjee and others v J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dunsookdass Indunroy and others v Hazaremull Rattonchund and others—Leathes and Crawford.

269-72—Dr. Dallas—Joosub Esmail v Bapojee Cooverjee and another—No appearance.

276-72—Jefferson and Payne—Bhaoram v. Lalchund Ganeshdass—No appearance.

114-73—In person—Hutta Bawa and others v Meera Ebrahim and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

55-72—Tyabjee—Jadowbai widow v Mancokchund Lalchund—Dallas and Lynch.

130-72—Mody—Shapoorjee Hormajee v Ahmed Moossani and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

323-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dayabhai Cullianjee v Nanjee Morarjee—No appearance.

327-72—Prescot and Winter—Lodwig Kapp and others v Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

299-72—Khunderao—Rugboonath Gunesh v Burjorjee Cooverjee—Hope.

298-72—Dallas and Lynch—Sorabjee Rustomjee v Manockram Nanabhoy—Tyabjee.

300-72—Shamrao—Oomersey Kuna v Bhimjee Jairam—C. Tyabjee.

190-72—Tyabjee—Bai Amba v Bai Prem and others—Chalk and Turner, and Munshi.

753-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indurjee Mohunsey v Shree crustna Narayen—Khunderao Morojee.

319-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Culliandass Kriparam v. The Justices of Peace &c.—Leathes and Crawford.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OCEUN, 162 tons, nacoda, will sail to-day for Cutch, with a general cargo and ninety deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ALCIONOS, 320 tons, Captain H. Clauvelon, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and seventy-six deck passengers.

THE BARQUE LORD CLYDE, 531 tons, Captain H. Kingcome, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 18,000 Indian maunds salt.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1,272 tons, Captain P. Simson, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 7,920 bales cotton, 290 cwts horns, 141 cwts coir yarn, 773 cwts myrabollams, 89 cwts elephant teeth, 22 cwts indigo, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following cargo:—From Bagdad—8 bundles specie, 4 bundles galls, and 3 cases combs. From Bussorah—8 bundles specie, 1 bag tobacco, 1 bale carpets, and 158 bags galls. From Bushire—12 packages specie, 22 bags assafœtida, 98 bales cotton, 192 bags roots, 5 bags flower, 50 bags seeds, 11 bundles silk, 4 packages wool 2 bags copper, 2 bags gum, 1 bag almonds, 1 box sweetmeats, and 5 bales skins. From Linga—3 packages specie and pearls, 2 boxes pearls, 5 bundles specie, 14 packages shells, 3 packages fishmaws, and 5 bags roses. From Bunder Abbas—15 bundles specie, 54 packages assafœtida, 5 packages wool thread, 115 packages raisins, 19 bales cotton, 32 bales wool, and 8 bags cummin seed. From Gundur—21 bales wool and 13 bundles fishmaws. From Kurrachee—2 bundles specie, 53 packages indigo, 1 case Sindwork, 90 bundles wool, 2 bundles fishmaws, 13 bundles hurtal, 5 bundles pista, 1 parcel cotton, and 1 box apples. From Muscat—10 bundles specie. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Reade, Major Castell, Messrs. Mongee, Eusif bin Esaw, Witkugee, and forty-six deck passengers. The captain spoke H. M. S. Magpie at sea bound to Bushire.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 51 m	1 6		3 10 m	1 8
9 30 a	3 8	Tuesday..... 8	2 22 a	3 0
9 44 m	3 6		3 32 m	3 9
10 5 a	4 3	Wednesday ... 9	3 44 a	3 6
10 23 m	3 6		4 20 m	3 11
10 34 a	4 10	Thursday 10	4 24 a	4 0
10 58 m	4 6		4 47 m	5 0
10 59 a	5 2	Friday 11	4 57 a	4 5
11 27 m	5 3		5 12 m	4 9
11 25 a	5 5	Saturday 12	5 27 a	4 9
11 57 m	6 0		5 58 m	6 5
11 50 a	5 5	Sunday 13	6 57 a	4 10
.....	.....		6 4 m	7 0
0 28 a	6 5	Monday..... 14	6 29 a	4 6

Moon.—Full, 13th, 2h. 41m. A.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. ELLORA, Captain Fraser, sailed yesterday for England with the English Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers in addition to those whose names we published yesterday:—

For Southampton—Captain C. Lockington, Major [General and Mrs. Fraser Tytler.

For Venice—Mr. Oldham.

For Gibraltar—Revd. A. L. Luis.

THE BURNING OF THE SHIP BERENICE.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

YESTERDAY the Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and J. E Betham, Esq., master of the ship Princess Somawutty, re-assembled in the Fort Police Court, and gave their decision with respect to the burning of the ship Berenice on Saturday, the 22nd March last. They say:—

From the evidence adduced before us relative to the loss of the Berenice by fire, we find that nothing of any consequence appears to have occurred on board the ship till the morning of the 17th March last, when the ship was within two hundred miles of Bombay. At that time smoke and vapour were seen to be coming out of the hold just abaft the foremast. The vessel appears to have been properly laden and well ventilated, and all due precautions seem to have been taken to guard against fire. The cargo consisted entirely of coal, of which there were 1,894 tons and 15 cwts. on board. When the fire was discovered all possible means were, it appears to us, promptly adopted to extinguish it. On the morning of the 19th March, about 4 o'clock, an explosion took place, when the decks were blown up from the main-hatch forward, also the hatches, skylight, and the dock house, forward, occupied by the crew. Several of the men were hurt, two severely. After the explosion Captain Stannus states that he observed much vapour coming out of the forepart of the ship. Fortunately the barque Ocean Belle, an English ship, was seen on the morning of the explosion, and Captain Jervis immediately sent such assistance to the Berenice as he could. On the morning of the 22nd, about six o'clock, flames broke out all over the ship, the men were driven away from the pumps by the flames, and at 7 o'clock they were compelled to leave the ship, but they did not do so without the leave of the captain. The captain himself remained on board half an hour longer. Before he left the ship the foremast had fallen, and about five minutes after he left the ship, the other two masts fell, the ship being then all in flames, fore and aft. In view of all the facts as they have appeared before us in evidence, we consider that the destruction of the Berenice was caused by spontaneous combustion among the coal, which may have been owing in some measure to the long time the ship was at sea before she got near Bombay. We are of opinion that no blame attaches to the master of the Berenice or to his officers or his crew. We have not thought it necessary to detain the captain's certificate, though it was duly tendered to us, and we have accordingly returned it. We wish to add a word as to the captain of the Ocean Belle. He seems to us to have behaved, under the circumstances, with most considerate humanity, and his conduct should be brought to the notice of Government, as we now respectfully bring it, and that if Government is so pleased, it should be brought to the notice of the Board of Trade as well.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. E. DEAN has been appointed to succeed Mr. Cutter as superintendent of the Calcutta Central Government Press.

DENGUE has broken out in Mysore, and several people are suffering from it. Colonel Malleson is one of the victims.

IN Bhera in the Shapur district, a species of rat has appeared which is committing great ravages amongst the crops, and causing much alarm to the people of that place.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The Government have sanctioned the transfer to Kurnool of the head office of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which has heretofore been established at Madras.

MESSRS. SCHLAEPFER, PUTZ, and Co. report that the shipments of raw cow-hides to Great Britain and the Continent during the first three months of this year amounted to 1,573,787 pieces, against 2,429,739 pieces shipped in the corresponding period of last year.

AGRA.—The Maharajah Scindia granted an interview to the assistant treasurer of H. H. Holkar of Indore on the 3rd instant. The Maharajah left by ordinary train last night for Alyghur; from thence he proceeds to Moradabad by special train.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 5.

THE rate-payers of Howrah have, we see, determined to dispel the delusion that the public are really represented in the municipality by holding a public meeting on the 12th instant to protest against the passing of the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting rate in Howrah, and for taking into consideration the best means of memorialising the Lieutenant-Governor to that effect.—*Englishman.*

ON Sunday evening last the Commissariat bhoosa godown at Umballa was burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to have occurred through the carelessness of the weighmen employed, who must have gone inside with their burning hookas. A committee is to assemble to enquire into the estimated loss of forage, &c.—*Indian Public Opinion*, April 4.

CHUMBA.—A correspondent writing from Chumba says—"Invalids from the plains wishing a pleasant medium temperature for a couple of months, or until the Dalhousie season has fully opened, could not find a sweeter spot. There is some accommodation to be had. The distance from Dalhousie is only 16 miles, and the roads are excellent."—*Ibid.*

TRICHINOPOLY.—We hear from Trichinopoly that during the week a pamphlet has been industriously circulated, by Roman Catholic agency, in that station, containing a most violent, and certainly unprovoked, attack against Freemasonry, and that the matter has been placed in the hands of an eminent Madras barrister—himself a very high mason—with a view to an action for libel being brought against the authors and circulators of the pamphlet. Our correspondent adds, "We trust, however, the masons of Madras may, with us, think the production too contemptible for notice."—*Madras Times.*

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial at Benares on 5th February, Sepoy Beharee Sing, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—For having, when a prisoner under escort on the march from Fort Chunar to Benares, on the 30th December 1872, snatched from one of the escort a rifle with fixed bayonet, and used criminal force against his superior officer, Colour Havildar Luchman Sing, commanding the escort, by repeatedly stabbing at and thereby wounding the havildar. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be transported for life. Lord Napier of Magdala confirmed the sentence, but remarked—"I consider the sentence inadequate. The crime of a soldier in raising a weapon against the life of his superior officer, is of the gravest nature, and requires the severest punishment. It will be impossible to maintain subordination in the ranks of the Army, unless discipline is supported by the sentences of Courts Martial."

THOMAS O'TOOLE SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on the 3rd inst., Thomas O'Toole, late accountant to the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him as follows:—

First count—That the said Thomas O'Toole, on or about the 5th February 1873, in Calcutta, with intent to commit fraud, made a false document, to wit, a signature to a certain bill of exchange, drawn upon the treasurers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at No. 5, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, for £300, and payable to the said Thomas O'Toole or order, which said signature purported to be the signature of the Revd. William Crawford Bromehead as one of the drawers of the said bill.

The second count was the same as the first, except that it had regard to the signature of the Rev. William Henry Bray, the Secretary to the Society, who, the bill purported, was another of its drawers.

Third count—That the said Thomas O'Toole, on or about the 8th February 1873, in Calcutta, dishonestly used as genuine the above document, knowing the same to be forged.

Messrs. Lowe and John, instructed by Mr. Wigley, defended the prisoner.

The facts and the evidence taken in the case in the Police Court have already appeared in full. The two ministers above named, and the witnesses from the Oriental Bank, were examined on whose evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty on the third count only, the forgery not being satisfactorily proved. The Court reserved its sentence till next morning, when the prisoner was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.—*Englishman.*

THE MURDERER OF THE KULLICOTE RAJAH'S DEWAN.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM.")

BERHAMPORE, 27th March 1873.

THE telegram I sent you on Monday afternoon concerning the murder of the Kullicote Zemindar's Dewan has no doubt prepared your readers to a certain extent for something very shocking. At the time I despatched the message many rumours were afloat but nothing definite was known. I am now in a position to give you full particulars concerning this diabolical tragedy. I must not forget to say that the Dewan was the only person killed and nine others were severly wounded. Some few years ago the Kullicote Zemindar purchased at auction the Ottogoda Taluk for a sum very much below its real value, and the entire management of it was entrusted to his Dewan Oonum Ramalingum Puntalu. This man was no sooner in authority than he began to tyrannize and oppress the poor ryots in every conceivable way. Feeling the oppression too great, they charged him at the beginning of last year before the magistrate with extortion, and after a dious hearing, extending over thirty days, he was acquitted. One would have thought that after such a narrow escape he would become a better if not a wiser man, but far otherwise. He became, if anything, worse than before. What is the result? These poor ryots, thinking no doubt that if they charged him again before the magistrate he might once more escape, resolved to remove a curse from their midst by taking his life. On the night of Saturday last they successfully carried their plans into execution. The deceased dewan started from Ottogoda for Berhampore to be present at the hearing of some appeals on the Monday following, in which the Kullicote Zemindar was the respondent and the ryots the appellants. On the high road between Poorbhoo pore and Arka there are, I understand, two immense mountains, one on either side of the road. It was here that these ryots, driven to desperation by this despotic dewan, waylaid their victim. As soon as they espied the palanquin in which the dewan was travelling they began to hurl stones, then they called upon the "mis algees" to extinguish their torches if they valued their lives. The misalgees instantly threw away their torches and took to their heels. Then the bearers, twelve in number, were called upon to drop the palanquin and escape for their lives, which they did without the least hesitation. The exasperated and maddened murderers now commenced their bloody and deadly work. Disguised as hill-men, better known in this district as Kondes, they approached the palanquin. The dewan instantly shut the doors, and although repeatedly called upon to come out, he stedfastly refused. Thereupon the palanquin was shattered to pieces and the victim dragged out to receive what he had brought upon himself. The deceased at once well upon his knees and implored forgiveness, handing over at the same time the sum of three thousand rupees which he had in his possession, also a valuable gold thread girdle worn by natives round their waists, a gold necklace, and a number of valuable rings. All these he gave up with a solemn oath that he would never put foot on their soil again if they would but spare his life. To his most earnest supplication the leader replied with a cut from a knife which opened the skull. The other murderers now rushed upon him and chopped him into pieces. Before he actually died they were guilty of the most shocking and revolting acts which decency forbids me to mention. On Monday morning the ryots mustered in large numbers to hear their appeals argued, but the respondent's vakeel, who defended the dewan in the criminal case already alluded to, received notice that if he appeared for the zemindar he would share the same fate as the dewan.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

CHUDDERGHAUT, HYDERABAD DECCAN, 3rd April.

A SAD gloom has been cast over the little community at this station, by the receipt of tidings of a most melancholy nature from one of the districts, which has been the scene of a fearful encounter with a man-eater, resulting in the death of a promising young East Indian gentleman, Mr. Joseph Gay, eldest son of Mr. William Gay, Controller of Public Works Accounts in H.H. the Nizam's Service, and well known at Madras in connection with the Madras Railway Company, and subsequently with Messrs. Barnett and Gale, railway contractors.

The harrowing details of this tragic occurrence have only just been received at Chudderghaut, and are as follows:—

It would appear that a man-eater had, for some time past, been infesting the neighbourhood of Sanigram, a village distant about 19 miles from Kurreem Nugger, the head-quarters of the Telgundul district, and so many had fallen victims to the monster's insatiable desire for human flesh, that very great difficulty was experienced by the Public Works officials in carrying out the operations of the department in that district. Mr. W. Marrett, the newly appointed District Engineer—a keen sportsman and a crack shot—accordingly resolved on putting "stripes" out of the way at the earliest opportunity; and this was not long wanting, for having received *kubber* that the man-eater was making his presence felt near a village where a scheme for an important hydraulic undertaking was being prepared, Mr. Marrett lost no time in preparing himself for an encounter, and, accompanied by Mr. Gay, who was staying with him at the time, and who was anxious to witness a tiger-hunt, started off for the scene of the monster's depredations. Armed each with a rifle, and assisted by four shikarees, also armed, the party soon collected a batch of beaters and tom-tom wallahs, who were set to work to drive the tiger out of his hiding place. Mr. Marrett and one of the shikarees took up their positions under a tree, while Mr. Gay, who, by the way, was a novice in such matters, with the other shikarees, climbed up the tree. All were now eagerly on the look-out, when suddenly the man-eater, with a terrible growl, made a spring from an adjacent thicket at Mr. Marrett, who had just sufficient time to drop on his knees and fire—the ball striking the animal on the lower jaw, which it completely shattered. Before Mr. Marrett could rise the tiger was upon him. A desperate struggle ensued, the wounded animal, now savage with pain, Mr. Marrett, and his shikaree, all rolling together in the *melee*. Thoroughly exhausted, Mr. Marrett swooned off, and it would appear that just at that time Mr. Gay, who was perched upon the tree exactly overhead, while trying to change his position in order to have a better shot at the tiger, lost his footing, and fell—fell straight upon the back of the infuriated animal, which immediately turned upon him most savagely, attacking him with his claws alone, as his under jaw was rendered useless from the shot he had received from Mr. Marrett's rifle. On Mr. Marrett regaining consciousness, he found that he was deserted by all except the shikaree, who was knocked down with him in the encounter, but who was not much hurt; and a few paces off was the man-eater still engaged in mauling and mangling his helpless victim. His first impulse was to seize his rifle, but this was found to be perfectly useless, having been considerably damaged during the struggle with the tiger. The brute now finding Mr. Marrett move about, left Mr. Gay, and retired a short distance, apparently waiting to see what his intentions were. Mr. Marrett who, strange to say, was only slightly wounded, and his faithful shikaree ran up at once to rescue Mr. Gay; but no sooner had they approached the prostrate form than the monster made a dash at them, and once more took possession of his victim, standing right across the almost lifeless body, and looking round with an air of conscious strength and defiance, and challenging, as it were, any one to approach him. The beaters and others who had all this time remained inactive and silent spectators of what was being enacted at a distance, now gradually approached, and after a great deal of persuasion, Mr. Marrett induced them to charge the brute in a body, and with the aid of tom-toms, &c., succeeded in frightening him away to a neighbouring hill, where he was soon lost sight of.

A charpoy having been procured from the nearest village, Mr. Gay, still breathing, was carried off to Mr. Marrett's camp, where his numerous wounds were dressed, and everything that could be done was attended to. He appeared to be progressing favourably, when about 7 P.M. (or 6 hours after receiving the injuries) he complained of a choking sensation, and expired almost immediately in the full possession of his faculties. His remains were interred by torch light in a small spot of consecrated ground, some nine Christians—the only Christians in the village—following the body to its last resting place.

The kindly feelings of sympathy evinced by all classes of the community in Chudderghaut, where the young man was well known and liked by all, will at least be a source of some consolation to the bereaved father in this his terrible affliction. The unfortunate young man had only a little time ago joined his father, after a successful academical career in England, and was at the time of the accident undergoing a professional training under Mr. Marrett, in view to qualifying himself for an appointment in the Public Works Department.—*Madras Mail.*

FERTILITY OF TIGRESSES.

THE "Obstetricus" writes as follows to a contemporary:—

Although we may admit the extreme rarity of the occurrence, and the correctness of the statement as to the number of young commonly produced by the tiger being limited to two or three, the occasional production of five or six cubs at a birth is not "unprecedented." On the 1st of March 1871, I shot, between Khushalghar and Ghagee-ka-Thannah, in the State of Ulwar, a small but remarkably handsome tigress, from whose uterus six cubs were extracted. They had probably attained about two-thirds of their intra-uterine age, judging from the state of the skin, which was destitute of hair, and on which only the first faint outlines of the markings could be traced in a fine down. The eyes were closed by the *membrana pupilaris*, and the claws were imperfectly developed. I regret that I have lost the note taken at the time of the detailed measurement, size, &c.; and that I was not able to preserve the interesting family for a museum. There is no reason, analogical or physiological, why the tiger should not occasionally be thus fruitful. Many of the *felidæ* invariably produce large numbers of young, and plural births are not uncommon even in uniparient animals. The human female is sometimes multiparient, as everybody knows. In the church of Lousdumen, near Leydn, is a tablet recording how Margaret, wife of Hennan, Earl of Henneberg, and daughter of Florence, the fourth Earl of Holland and Zealand, was upon Easter Day, 1276, at 9 A. M., brought to bed of 365 children; all of which were baptized by Guido, the Suffragan of Utrecht. This was a miracle, however, so it does not count, but authentic instances of four or five children at a birth are known to every medical man. The occurrence of triplets is probably not more common in the human subject than the birth of six cubs in the larger *felidæ*, whose normal number is two or three.

WINTER WEATHER AT SEA.

THE experiences on board the great troop-ship, H. M. S. Himalaya, during her extraordinary voyage across the Atlantic, seem to be worthy of record. This fine ship, under the command of Captain W. B. Grant, R.N., left Portsmouth, on Jan. 3, with 831 soldiers, 65 soldiers' wives, and 116 children, besides 33 officers and 12 ladies, some to be conveyed to Bermuda, some to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and other North American stations. With the crew, there were 1,433 persons on board. The passage to Halifax, including detentions on the way, occupied twenty-nine days. A succession of violent north-westerly gales was encountered half-way across the ocean, which forced the steamer to call at St. John's Newfoundland, for an additional supply of coal, her store being exhausted in this prolonged conflict with the adverse elements. She was, indeed, considerably knocked about during a whole week, from the 14th to the 19th of that month. On the first-mentioned day she was deprived of her rudder-ropes, which were immediately re-placed by the application of relieving-tackle; but next day, and every day till the 19th, the hurricane grew more furious; it carried away not only sails, but the boats from the ship's sides, the troop-boats, the cutter, and the port life-boat, as well as breaking the rudder-gear a second time. It was on the 19th, at the time when the rage of the tempest reached its utmost pitch, that the ship was struck by a sea which tore off the life-boat and another boat on the same side. The accident to the rudder obliged the ship during two days to lay to, in which position she behaved admirably. Having resumed her course, she reached Newfoundland on the 25th, and put into St. John's, which port she left on the 29th for Halifax. Between the shores of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, with a continuance of the north-westerly gales, the ship was assailed by a series of heavy snowstorms, and the cold was intense, keeping constantly 10 deg. below zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Never before did any troops on board the Himalaya suffer so severely as they did upon this occasion. They were kept in a continual state of unhealthy discomfort by the cold and wet; and it is feared that several of the men have received permanent injuries. As the vessel forced her way through the driving snow, she was soon completely enveloped in a crust or case of snow and ice, and after every wave that dashed over her bows, the water left on the deck-tackle and rigging was presently frozen hard. The aspect of the ship's bows, at her arrival in port, was a strange and exceedingly pretty sight, for they were entirely coated with ice, varying in thicknesses from a few inches to several feet, and huge massive icicles were pendent from the upper parts. It was not an easy matter to clear the anchor and its gear of the ice which encumbered them, when the Himalaya stopped at the end of her toilsome and painful voyage. Boiling water from the steam-engine boilers was turned upon the anchor-chains during eight hours, before the ice could be thawed enough to let the anchor go down. With reference to the climate of that region we find it observed by the late Capt. Maury, in his book on the "Physical Geography of the Sea," that the western half of the North Atlantic Ocean is warmer than the eastern. It is heated, he says, not by the Gulf Stream alone, but likewise by "the great equatorial cauldron," which lies west of the thirty-fifth degree of longitude and north of Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, receiving an immense volume of lighter tepid water from the Amazons and other great South American rivers. The unfortunate passengers in the Himalaya would have been glad to have felt the beneficial influence of this warm water in the last days of January; but the fact is well-known, as Captain Maury remarks, that while the banks of Newfoundland enjoy a mild temperature of the sea in winter, accompanie by "silver fogs," in the cold air, very different is the condition of those parts closer to the shores of North America, and this not merely in a northerly latitude, but so far down as the coast of Virginia. The cause of this difference is that both the Gulf Stream and the currents setting northward from the "equatorial cauldron" between South America and Bermuda, take an easterly direction towards Europe. We are told that vessels approaching the ports of Boston and New York in severe wintry weather have often been driven back and compelled to seek refuge in the Gulf Stream until the rigour of that inclement season is past. "They are frequently met," says Maury, "by snowstorms and gales, which mock the seaman's strength and set at naught his skill. In a little while his barque becomes a mass of ice; with her crew frosted and helpless, she remains obedient only to her helm, and is kept away for the Gulf Stream. After a few hours' run she reaches its edge, and almost at a bound passes from the midst of winter into a sea of summer heat. Now the ice disappears from her apparel; the sailor bathes his stiffened limbs in tepid waters, feeling himself invigorated and refreshed by the genial warmth about him. He rises up and attempts to make his port again, and is again, perhaps, as rudely met and beaten back from the north-west; but each time that he is driven off from the contest he comes forth from this stream, like the fabled ancient son of Neptune, stronger and stronger, until, after many days, his freshened strength prevails, and he at last enters his haven in safety. But many ships annually founder in these gales. The number of wrecks and the loss of life at this season of the year along the Atlantic sea-front are frightful. A month's average of wrecks has been as high as three a day. How many escape by seeking refuge from the cold in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream is matter of conjecture." With regard to the Himalaya, which we have rather forgotten, she went from Halifax to Bermuda, and had more bad weather, losing another boat; but from Bermuda to England she has made a fine passage, with fair wind, arriving at Plymouth on Sunday week.—*Illustrated London News*, 15th March.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

(*Spectator*, March 3.)

THE strike in South Wales is believed to be at an end. The colliers have not yielded everywhere, but the iron-workers have gone in on the masters' terms, and some collieries have been reopened. It is believed that another week will see the final end of the strike, which has cost the tradesmen enormous sums. It has cost the men much also, but the figures published on that subject are in part delusive. The men, it is said, have been fined by the full amount of their wages, or say £150,000, but they have saved two-thirds of that by stopping their own waste. If they would live for two years as they live in strike periods, the next strike would be a much more formidable affair. They would have money for a two years' holiday.

William Morgan, aged forty-nine, appears to be for England what Artemus Ward called Brigham Young, "the most married man" known to him. He was prosecuted on Tuesday before the Central Criminal Court for bigamy, and it appeared that he had been married to nine different women, living on the earnings of each in turn, and then taking another wife. For one of these bigamies Mr. Morgan had already suffered four years' penal servitude, but he seems to prefer alternate intervals of bigamy and penal servitude to the trouble of making his own bread. One of his wives gave evidence that he behaved very kindly to her, and it would seem that it is rather from dislike to any more trouble some mode of making a living than marrying a woman with some little money, than from any more depraved motive, that he has adhered so steadily to this course of action. The Deputy Recorder sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude. It is a pity that when he comes out he could not be sent to Utah, where his talents would be appreciated,—if indeed Utah be then still addicted to its peculiar institution.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, March 14.)

The death is announced of Miss Ann Wallace, a lineal descendant of William Wallace, at the age of 103. Her birth is registered in the Barony parish of Glasgow in July, 1770. Her brother, Sir J. Maxwell Wallance, K.C.B., was chosen to lay the foundation-stone of the Wallace Monument in the Abbey Craig, Stirling. He died at the age of eighty-four.

It is telegraphed from Constantinople that Safvet Pasha is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the place of Khalil Cherif Pasha. The *Turquie* declares that the reported abolition of the office of Grand Vizier is entirely devoid of foundation. The Khedive is expected at Constantinople at the beginning of May. A special telegram from Vienna to the *Eastern Budget* says that it is now certain that the Sultan will visit the Vienna Exhibition.

A correspondent at Beyrout writes to the *German Gazette* of Vienna:—I met to-day an old acquaintance, the camel-driver, Sheikh Abdul, and he told me that his wife has died. Abdul's wife was no common woman. Her name was once known all through Europe. Sheikh Abdul is the ninth husband of Lady Ellenborough, whom I met for the first time about thirty years ago at Munich, just after she had eloped with Prince Schwarzenberg from the residence of her first husband. She then went to Italy, where, as she told me herself, she got married six times in succession. She subsequently married, in succession, a Greek colonel and an old Palicar chieftain, and during a journey from Beyrout to Damascus she got pleased with the camel-driver, Sheikh Abdul, and selected him for her ninth husband. She was married to him after the Arab fashion, and accompanied him for a whole year on his journeys between Beyrout and Babylon, faithfully fulfilling her duties. She even milked the camels. When she had grown tired of the nomad life, she built for herself a charming palace at Damascus, where her latest husband, whenever he came to Damascus, found hospitality for some days. I had heard nothing of her since 1855, when I met her here dressed as an Arab woman and, notwithstanding the wrinkles in her face, still beautiful. Soon after she won the lawsuit against her first husband, and with it a colossal fortune, which will probably go to her relatives in England, for she had no children, as far as I know.

Two more arrests have been made in connection with the forgeries on the Bank of England. A man named Jules Meunier, about thirty-four years of age, described as a musical instrument maker, and a young woman of twenty, supposed to be a Belgian, but giving the English name of Ellen Vernon, were found at Euston-square Station a few nights ago by two detectives in possession of £2,717 10s. in gold, which was in a leather bag. On being arrested, the man said the woman was a friend of his wife, and she had asked him to accompany her to Birmingham to take care of the property. He added that he had just received the bag from a man in a public-house close by, and did not know what was in it. Vernon said that what Meunier had stated was quite true, that her husband gave him the bag and asked him to accompany her. She also stated that the bag contained money, but she did not know how much. The prisoners were brought before the Lord Mayor on Friday, and the woman begged that the man might be released on account of his family. He, to her knowledge, had been in one situation for some years, and was a very respectable man. The Lord Mayor remanded both for a week, but told Meunier that if the investigations about him which would be made by the police should result in his hearing a favourable account of him, he would be admitted to bail.

On the same day, Edward Noyes, the man who was already in custody, was again brought up before the Lord Mayor, charged with having obtained, by fraud and forgery, the sum of £4,500 from the Bank of England. The principal witnesses were Mr. Frank May, deputy-cashier at the Bank of England, who had given Noyes into custody; Mr. Amery, a ledger-keeper at the Continental Bank, who spoke to the prisoner having paid in and cashed cheques on Warren's behalf; Colonel P. M. Francis, agent of the West-end branch of the Bank of England, who described Warren's connection with that establishment; Mr. Thomas Flowers, clerk to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, who proved that the acceptances to two bills for £1,000 each were forgeries; and Mr. Baker, clerk to Messrs. Jay Cooke, M'Culloch, and Co., American bankers, in Lombard-street, who furnished a history of some of the monetary transactions which the firm had undertaken on Warren's behalf. The prisoner, who appears to have been a clerk in Horton's or Warren's service, was remanded for a week. The reward for the apprehension of the persons supposed to be concerned in these forgeries has now been increased to £1,500. These persons, three in number, are described as Frederick Albert Warren, passing under the names of C. J. Horton, Austin Bidwell, Peirce, Frederic Albretch, Walker, and Ne'son; George Macdonnell, alias Swift or Sweet; and George Bidwell, alias Burton.

George R. T. Bingham, a private in the 52nd Regiment, serving with the depot of the regiment at Aldershot, has given himself up to the police as the murderer of Maria Jane Clousen, at Eltham, two years ago. In a confession, written and signed by the prisoner, he says:—"I wish to give myself up for the murder of Maria Jane Clousen, commonly known as the Eltham murder. I have escaped justice ever since, and have travelled about a great deal, but never been happy, and have had such dreadful dreams that at last I give myself up. My friends are in good positions, and I formed the acquaintance of Jane when staying at Kitham. She was living at Pook's. Three nights before the murder Jane offended me, and the same night I bought the hammer at the shop which I have since known is called Thomas's. I made an appointment that night, and I met her, and we again had a row, and I hit her with the hammer lots of times with all my strength in Kidbrooke-lane, and left her not quite dead, and ran away. Nobody knew that I knew the girl." Bingham states that he enlisted on the 9th of September, 1872, and that at the time he committed the murder he was clerk to a solicitor in Burleigh-street, Strand. His friends, he says, are living at Plymouth, and his father is a parliamentary agent. The prisoner has been brought before the Aldershot magistrates and remanded. An officer of the 52nd Regiment stated that the prisoner gave himself up once as a deserter from the 66th Regiment, but his statement turned out to be false.

The interference of the Lord Chamberlain with the performance of the burlesque of the "Happy Land" at the Court Theatre, briefly noticed last week, has been one of the prominent topics of the week. The Lord Chamberlain has himself explained in a communication to the papers the reasons of the action he took in the matter. His lordship says that the original MS. of the burlesque furnished to him "contained a good many pillitica allusions, but as they were generalities and not pointed to individuals," it was licensed. Some time afterwards he was informed of the very personal character of the play as performed, and he went to the theatre to judge for himself. Having procured a copy of the prompter's book of the burlesque, he found that it did not correspond with the MS. he had licensed. "There were eighteen quarto pages of additions, interpolations, and deviations from the original text." He therefore cancelled the licence for the performance of the burlesque, but on the manager promising to adhere to the original book, he consented to relicense the piece. On this decision being communicated to Miss Litton, she resolved to proceed with the performances at the theatre on Friday night, although it had been publicly advertised that the theatre would be closed. However, as some of the principal actors, informed that their services would not be required, had gone beyond the reach of telegraph, an adequate company could not be brought together. There was, therefore, no performance, but the "Happy Land" was performed on the following night to a crowded house, every place in boxes, stalls, and pit having been booked in the evening. Messrs. Fisher, Hill, and Righton, who had in the previous performances "made up" their faces in imitation of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton respectively, appeared in their original dresses, but without the "make up" of the faces. The audience, however, fully understood who the characters were meant to be, and had no difficulty in detecting the points of the various allusions to matters of public interest. Indeed, increased power was given to the satire by the deferential tone in which the actors touched dangerous words and awkward subjects. Mr. Odger has been represented every night for some time at the St. James's Theatre in "Robert Rabegas," and, so far as appears, has made no objection. The Lord Chamberlain has now, however, ordered that the actor personating Mr Odger shall be re-dressed and re-made up because (as Mr. Henry Lewis, the sub-lessee, puts it) Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, and Ayrton dare not call the kettle black.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF MARCH 15TH.

MACBETH to bad Mock Turtle,